

KODAK EKTACHROME ER Film 5257

(For Still Cameras Requiring Long Rolls)

(DAYLIGHT)

A color reversal film recommended for color photography of fast action, interiors lighted by daylight and other dimly lighted subjects, close-ups that require the utmost depth of field, etc. It is color-balanced for exposure to daylight, blue flashbulbs, and electronic-flash illumination. This film should be used for exposures under arc lights and cool fluorescent lamps, which resemble daylight illumination. When processed, this film produces color transparencies suitable for projection, direct viewing, or use as originals for color prints.

For still cameras requiring 135 magazines, use KODAK High Speed EKTACHROME Film (Daylight), available in 20- and 36-exposure magazines.

Handling and Storage: This film should be handled in total darkness.

Exposed and unexposed film, as well as the finished transparencies, should be stored in a cool, dry place. For best results, film should be processed as soon as possible after exposure. For more information, write Eastman Kodak Company, Department 412-L, for a single copy of *Storage and Care of Kodak Color Films* (E-30).

Speed:

LIGHT SOURCE	SPEED	WITH FILTER SUCH AS:
Daylight	ASA 160	None
Photoflood Lamps (3400 K)	ASA 50	KODAK No. 80B
Tungsten (3200 K)	ASA 40	KODAK No. 80A

Note: Exposures 1/10 second and longer may require filtration and exposure compensation. See "Long Exposures" section.

The number given after each light source is based on an ANSI Standard and is for use with meters and cameras marked for ASA speeds.

Because of its extreme speed, this film is easy to overexpose under bright sunlight conditions.

Most shutters, *except focal-plane shutters*, have the higher speed settings calibrated for the maximum lens openings. They are relatively more efficient at smaller lens openings, and so pass more light than calculated. Therefore, under lighting conditions that call for small lens openings at high shutter speeds, use an opening $\frac{1}{2}$ stop smaller than that indicated by an exposure meter. The following table makes allowance for this shutter efficiency effect.

Daylight Exposure Table: For average frontlighted subjects in daylight from 2 hours after sunrise to 2 hours before sunset.

Lens Opening with Leaf-Type Shutter at 1/200 or 1/250 Second				
BRIGHT OR HAZY SUN ON LIGHT SAND OR SNOW	BRIGHT OR HAZY SUN (DISTINCT SHADOWS)*	CLOUDY BRIGHT (NO SHADOWS)	HEAVY OVERCAST	OPEN SHADE†
f/22†	f/16†	f/8	f/5.6	f/5.6

*With backlighted close-up subjects, use f/8.

†With focal-plane shutters, use lens opening $\frac{1}{2}$ stop larger.

‡Subject shaded from sun but lighted by a large area of clear, unobstructed sky. Use a skylight filter to minimize the bluishness of pictures made in open shade.

Fill-in Flash: Blue flashbulbs are also helpful in lightening the harsh shadows usually found in making close-ups in bright sunlight. A typical exposure is f/22 at 1/100 second, with the subject 8 to 10 feet away. When you use a camera with a leaf-type shutter, electronic flash is a good fill-in source for this film, as it can be synchronized more easily than flashbulbs at 1/100 second. For more information about fill-in flash, see the Kodak Data Book *Flash Pictures* or the *KODAK Master Photoguide*, sold by photo dealers.

Existing Light: The exposure settings given in the following table are guides. There are many variations in the level of existing light, so bracket your exposures 1 stop on each side of the suggested exposure. One of the slides should be exposed satisfactorily.

EXISTING-LIGHT EXPOSURE TABLE

SUBJECT	SHUTTER SPEED	LENS OPENING
Sunsets (sun behind a cloud)	1/125	f/11
Skylines, 10 Minutes After Sunset	1/30	f/5.6
Neon Signs at Night	1/60	f/4
Brightly-Lit Nightclub or Theater-District Scenes at Night (such as Times Square or Las Vegas)	1/60	f/2.8
Brightly-Lit Downtown Street Scenes at Night	1/30	f/2.8

Long Exposures: At exposure times indicated below, compensate for the reciprocity characteristics of this film by increasing the exposure and using KODAK Color Compensating (CC) Filters as suggested.

EXPOSURE TIME	1/1000 SECOND	1/100 SECOND	1/10 SECOND	1 SECOND	10 SECONDS	100 SECONDS
Suggested Exposure Increase	None	None	$\frac{1}{2}$ stop	1 stop	1½ stops	3 stops
Suggested KODAK CC Filters	None	None	None	CC10M	CC10M	CC10M

Note: The information in the table above applies only when the film is exposed to daylight illumination.

Flash: For flash pictures with this film, use *blue flashbulbs* without a filter. With zirconium-filled clear flashbulbs (AG-1 and M3), use a KODAK Filter No. 80D over camera lens. With all other clear flashbulbs, use a Filter No. 80C. Divide the proper guide numbers by the flash-to-subject distance in feet to determine the *f*-number for average subjects. Use an opening ½ stop larger for dark subjects; ½ stop smaller for light subjects.

GUIDE NUMBERS* FOR FLASHBULBS
For Blue Flashbulbs (or Clear Flashbulbs with KODAK Filter No. 80C or No. 80D)

BETWEEN-LENS SHUTTER SPEED	SYN-CHRONI-ZATION	FLASH-CUBE	AG-1B†	M2B†	M3B,‡ 5B,§ 25B§	FOCAL-PLANE SHUTTER SPEED	6B§ 26B§
Open, }	X or F	120	180	170	260	1/25-1/30	240
1/25-1/30 }	M	90	130	NR¶	240	1/50-1/60	180
1/25-1/30 }	M	90	130	NR	220	1/100-1/125	120
1/50-1/60 }	M	70	110	NR	190	1/200-1/250	90
1/100-1/125 }	M	55	90	NR	150	1/400-1/500	60
1/200-1/250 }	M	45	70	NR	110	1/1000	40
1/400-1/500 }							

*For use with bowl-shaped polished reflectors. If shallow cylindrical reflectors are used, divide these guide numbers by 2.

†Bowl-shaped polished reflector sizes: ‡2-inch; §3-inch; §4- to 5-inch.

¶NR=Not Recommended.

These values are intended only as guides for average emulsions. They must be changed to suit individual variations in synchronization, battery, reflector, and bulb position in the reflector.

Caution: Since bulbs may shatter when flashed, the use of a flashguard over the reflector is recommended. Do not flash bulbs in an explosive atmosphere.

Electronic Flash Guide Numbers: This table is intended as a starting point in determining the correct guide number. Divide the proper guide number by the flash-to-subject distance in feet to determine the *f*-number for average subjects.

OUTPUT OF UNIT (BCPS OR ECPS)	350	500	700	1000	1400	2000	2800	4000	5600	8000
GUIDE NUMBER FOR TRIAL	55	65	75	90	110	130	150	180	210	250

Laboratory Processing: Your dealer will arrange to have this film processed by Kodak or any other laboratory offering this service.

Film price does not include processing by Kodak. Films processed by Kodak laboratories are identified by the phrase "Processed by Kodak."

IMPORTANT PROCESSING NOTICE

The return of any film or print to us for processing or any other purpose will constitute an agreement by you that if any such film or print is damaged or lost by us or any subsidiary company, even though by negligence or other fault, it will be replaced with an equivalent amount of unexposed Kodak film and processing and, except for such replacement, the handling of such films or prints by us for any purpose is without other warranty or liability.

You Can Process the Film Yourself: Use the KODAK EKTACHROME Film Processing Kit, Process E-4. All the necessary chemicals and directions are included in this kit, sold by photo dealers.

A single copy of Kodak Pamphlet No. J-7, *Processing Long Rolls of Film in Spiral Reels*, is available on request from Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 412-L.

Notice: This film will be replaced if defective in manufacture, labeling, or packaging, or if damaged or lost by us or any subsidiary company, even though by negligence or other fault. Except for such replacement, the sale, processing, or other handling of this film for any purpose is without other warranty or liability. Since color dyes may change in time, this film will not be replaced for, or otherwise warranted against, any change in color.

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